

## Spotted Rail (*Pardirallus maculatus*)

(2 subspecies; both within plan area)

Conservation Concern Category:  
**High Concern**

### Population Trend (PT)

*P. maculatus maculatus*—unknown (Delany and Scott 2002)

*P. maculatus insolitus*—unknown (Delany and Scott 2002)

“formerly often regarded as uncommon to rare, although locally common in the Zapata Swamp (Cuba) and in Costa Rica... in Mexico it is more widespread than was formerly known and may be increasing—or previously overlooked...probably more widespread within its range than existing records suggest, although it must have suffered from habitat loss...predation was thought to have drastically reduced the population in drained agricultural lands of Cuba by the 1960s, while the disappearance of the bird from Jamaica was also attributed to mongoose predation...” (Taylor 1998)

**PT FACTOR SCORE=?**

### Population Size (PS)

*P. maculatus maculatus*—<10,000 total individuals (Delany and Scott 2002; Naranjo 1993)

*P. maculatus insolitus*—unknown (Delany and Scott 2002)

“locally distributed...locally frequent to uncommon in Mexico...few records from Panama...total population is possibly <10,000 birds...thought to have been extirpated from Jamaica, but there is at least one fairly recent sight record in 1979...” (Taylor 1998)

Spotted Rail went unrecorded in Jamaica for 80 years until 1977 and has only been recorded a handful of times since. However, it seems certain that it has been present constantly for the last 200 years and is still there today in at least one place, but the size of the population and its trend are anybody's guess. This species is also present in Cuba and in the Dominican Republic but no one knows how widespread they are there, and only one or two sites are known though the bird could be much more widespread than the available records indicate (A. Keith, pers.comm.)

**PS FACTOR SCORE=4**

### Threats to Breeding Populations (TB)

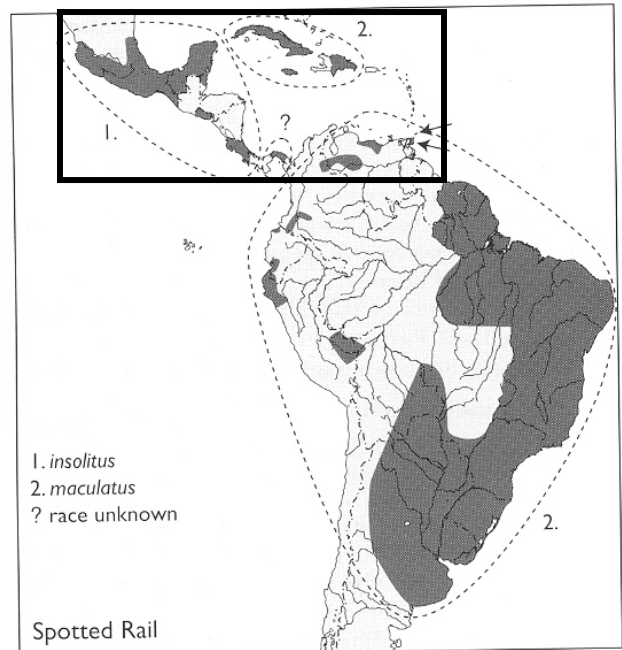
“predation by the introduced mongoose...” (Taylor 1998)

**TB FACTOR SCORE=4**

### Threats to Non-breeding Populations (TN)

**TN FACTOR SCORE=4**

Global Range (Taylor 1998; inset=plan area range)



### Breeding Distribution (BD)

*P. maculatus maculatus*—N Caribbean, N Colombia E to Guianas, S to Peru; E Brazil S to N Argentina (Delany and Scott 2002)

*P. maculatus insolitus*—Mexico to Costa Rica (Delany and Scott 2002)

896,900 km<sup>2</sup> (plan area distribution; estimated from range maps)

Breeding range estimated to be smaller and more local than that depicted in general range maps (Marshbird Workshop 2005)

**BD FACTOR SCORE=5**

### Non-breeding Distribution (ND)

*P. maculatus maculatus*—N Caribbean, N Colombia E to Guianas, S to Peru; E Brazil S to N Argentina (Delany and Scott 2002)

*P. maculatus insolitus*—Mexico to Costa Rica (Delany and Scott 2002)

896,900 km<sup>2</sup> (plan area distribution; estimated from range maps)

**ND FACTOR SCORE=5**

**Literature Cited:**

- Delany, S. and S. Scott. 2002. *Waterbird Population Estimates – Third Edition. Wetlands International Global Series No. 12*, Wageningen, The Netherlands.
- Taylor, B. 1998. Spotted Rail. *In* Ralls: A guide to the Rails, Crakes, Gallinules and Coots of the world. Yale University Press. Pp: 440-442.